Oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan

†3281. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, in which areas these reserves have been found and how much quantity of oil and gas would be produced from these reserves during 2009; and

(c) by when the production of oil would start and in which area stating the details about the percentage of profit that Rajasthan would get?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) In Block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer district of Rajasthan, Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd., (CEIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., (ONGC) have estimated Hydrocarbon reserves of 40.6 Million Metre Tonne (MMT) in Mangala, Aishwariya, Saraswati and Raageshwari fields and 7.32 MMt Bhagyam and Shakti fields.

In Block RJ-ON-6, in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, the estimated natural gas reserves are 6.96 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM).

(b) and (c) Crude oil production from Block RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer district of Rajasthan is likely to commence in the second half of the year 2009. Natural Gas production from Block RJ-ON-90/6 in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is likely to commence in the year 2010.

State Government gets 100% share of royalty on Crude Oil and Gas Production from the State. As per the Production Sharing Contracts, profit petroleum payments are received by the Union of India.

Oil Import Bill

3282. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's oil import in March, 2009 averaged 2.28 mb/d, displaying an increase of 3 per cent or 68,000 b/d compared to February and seven per cent compared to March, 2008;

(b) whether India's net oil import for first quarter of 2009 averaged about 2.19 mb/d, about 35,000 b/d or two per cent higher than for same period in 2008;

(c) whether India's product import declined in March, 2009 by 33,000 b/d or 10 per cent compared to previous month to average 0.28 mb/d, a substantial 40 per cent lower compared to March, 2008; and

(d) whether Government is considering to provide seven year tax break to benefit gas producers, such as ONGC/Reliance?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) India's total oil import (crude oil and products) in March 2009, averaged 2.95 Million barrels per day (mb/d) registering an increase of 3.3% or about 93000 b/d compared to February 2009 and of 1.2% compared to March 2008.

(b) India's net oil import [import of crude and products - export of products] for the first quarter of 2009 (January to March) averaged about 2.19 mb/d as compared to 2.12 mb/d during the same period in 2008. India's net oil import for the first quarter 2009 (January to March) was as such 2.96% higher than the net oil import for the same period in 2008.

(c) India's petroleum product import in March 2009, averaged 0.28 mb/d as compared to 0.31 mb/d in February, 2009 and 0.44 mb/d in March, 2008. India's petroleum product import in March, 2009 as such registered a decrease of 11% or about 34000 b/d as compare to February, 2009 and of 42.74% as compared to March, 2008.

(d) The matter of giving tax benefits to gas producers pertains to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Note: Data of RIL's SEZ Refinery is not included.

Retail cost of petrol, diesel and ATF

3283. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:
SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details about the retail cost of petrol, diesel and ATF in metropolitan cities of the country, including input average crude cost in rupees per litre, Central and State taxes, duties, cess, surcharge, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): The major element of cost in the refining process is crude oil, which constitute around 95% of the total cost of production. In addition to the crude oil cost, the refineries incur operating expenses towards salaries and wages, chemicals and catalysts, power and water, repairs and maintenance, depreciation and other overheads.

In Petroleum refining, crude oil is processed through numerous processing units and finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams. The blending of intermediate products streams from various process units for making finished petroleum products results in difficulty in allocating the total joint costs to individual refined products with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not calculated by the oil companies separately.

Government abolished the cost plus mechanism for refineries effective 1st April, 1998. Effective 01.04.2002, the Refinery Gate Prices (RGP) for Petrol and Diesel were determined on Import Parity Basis, on fortnightly basis.

Government changed the pricing of Petrol and Diesel at the refinery gate level, to Trade Parity basis, effective June, 2006. The average Refinery Gate Price based on Trade Parity principles for Petrol and Diesel applicable for the 2nd fortnight of July, 2009 works out to